not sell his produce outside the State, since the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme is in existance. However, this Scheme is also scheduled to end by 30th June, 1995.

गुजरात में हथकरघा क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु प्रस्ताव

2376. श्रीमती आनन्दीबेन जेठाभाई पटेल: क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को गुजरात में हथकरघा क्षेत्र के विकास के संबंध में गुजरात सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री जी. वेंकटस्वामी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) गुजरात राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर गुजरात राज्य को हथकरघा क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए वर्तमान योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान 22 मार्च, 1995 तक निम्नलिखित राशि जारी की गई:--

	योजनाएं	जारी की गई राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
1.	हथकरघा विकास केन्द्रों/उत्कर्ष रंगाई इकाईयों की स्थापना।	14.29
2.	जनता कपड़ा अनुदान	147.15
3.	हैंक यार्न मूल्य अनुदान योजना	15.48
4.	विपणन विकास सहायता/विशेष छूट योजना	15.51
5.	प्रोजेक्ट पैकेज योजना	16.00
6.	एकीकृत हथकरघा ग्राम विकास योजना	32.00
7.	शिफ्ट फंड योजना	3.614
8.	स्वास्थ्य पैकेज योजना	4.60
9.	राष्ट्रीय रेशम सूत बैंक योजना	4.25
10.	निस्सहाय बुनकरों के लिए मार्जिन मनी	1.56
		254.454

Textile Quota Integration Policy of U.S.A.

2377. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been told that India would benefit in the long run by the proposed textile quota integration policy of the United States of America;

(b) whether a serious apprehension prevails amongst Indian garment exporters on the adverse impact to be created by the above policy of U.S.A.;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision thereon to interact with U.S.A.; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) included in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round, envisages complete integration of the textile sector into the multilateral framework of GATT/WTO at the end of a 10 year transition period. Accordingly the U.S. have also proposed the integration of their textile sector, which in the long run would help all textile exporting countries, including India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Diversification of Textile Exports

2378. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currently India's textile exports are mostly cottonbased and arc concentrated on five to six products thereby neglecting other fabrics and products;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to diversify into other fabrics and products for exports?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) It is a fact that currently India's, textile exports are mostly cotton based. This Is because India has a strong cotton base; our cotton prices are generally less as compared to the international prices and the cost of production of textile products is cheaper than that of the developed countries. Thus there has been a concentration of our exports on a few cotton based items such as Blouses, Shirts, T-Shirts, Dresses, Skirts etc. However, India has not been neglecting other fibres and products and it has been exporting substantial quantities